P. STEPHENSON'S

Lightning Tanning Process.

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Agents Wanted.

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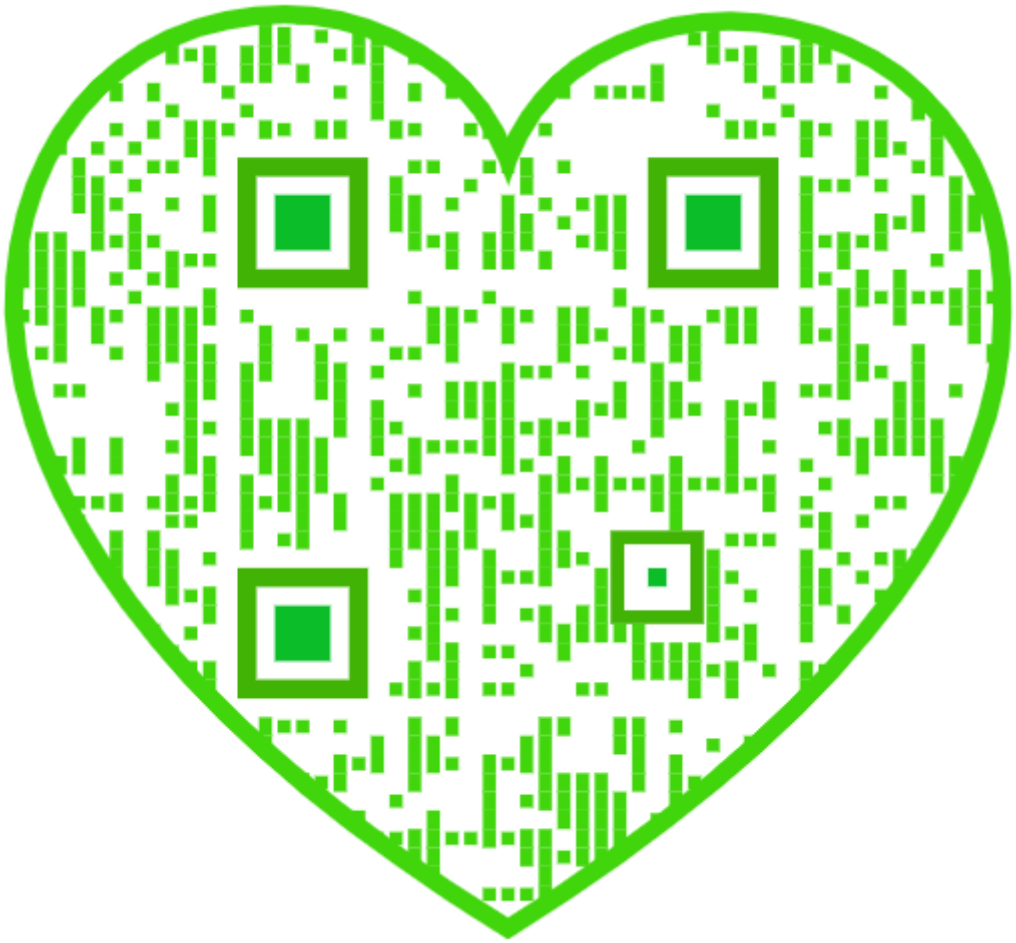

A New Method of Tanning.

Furs and Pelts:—Soak the pelts or skins until as soft as when taken off the beast. All pelts or hides with hair on must be well freed from all flesh, fat and other matter by being beamed with a knife or scraper on a round slab, and then well scoured in suds made of soft water, to which add ½ pound of salsoda to 15 gallons of warm water and enough soap to make a strong suds; keep these proportions for a larger or smaller quanity.

Before any tanning or coloring matter is applied rinse thoroughly in clear water.

The art of tanning to all intents is a chemical operation converting raw hides into leather. This process produces a leather much better and more durable than any old method.

How to Make Compound Tanning Fluid.

Dissolve the following chemicals in one gallon of hot water: one pound alum; two pounds common salt; one ounce salsoda; one oz. glauber salts; 1 oz. potash. When nearly cold add one pound sulphuric acid; put in a jug ready for use.

Put this on the flesh side; be careful to let the mixture touch every part of the skins; put it on with a rag tied on a stick. Then hang up in a shady place until just dry enough to turn white when pulled and stretched in any direction. Much depends upon working the pelts and furs at the right time, that is when just dry enough to turn the flesh white when worked.

For Tanning Calf Skins or Deer Skins

Soak the skins till they are throughly softened. Remove all the flesh by scraping

on the flesh side with a fleshing knife; they are now ready for the lime.

The lime to be made in equal quanites of lime and wood ashes: say 2 quarts of fresh slacked lime, 2 quarts of wood ashes ir 6 pails of soft water, handle daily until the hair comes off freely: keep these proportions for a larger or smaller quantity. They are then un-haired, and rinsed well in warm water. Now they are ready for the bate—2 ounces of potash; 2 ounces of common salt dissolved in hot water; when cool, use enough to handsomely immerse the skins: keep therein 12 hours: handle well, then they are ready for tanning.

When the skin is done dripping it is to be spread on a table, the flesh side thoroughly wet with the Compound Tanning Fluid: then hang up in the shade: when nearly dry put on a light coat of oil and work well.

Dyeing.

As soon as the skins are throughly rinsed and done dripping they are ready for the dye: Green, Garnet, Maroon, Pink, Slate, Black, Salmon, Yellow, Magenta Use the Union Package Dyes; Directions with each package. When you color use warm water, not hot.

The Union Package Dyes are sold by all the leading druggists, merchants and book sellers.

I claim the compounding of sulphuric acid with potash and glauber salts, alum, salt and salsoda will make a soft pliant leather without the use of barks.

No persons owning the right of P. Stephenson's Tanning Process will have the right to dispose of or make known the mode of tanning.

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Having used P. Stephenson's Compound Tanning Fluid we would specially recommend it to others as a valuable and highly useful article. It is all it claims to be.

MADS PETER JOHNSON, Hotel Keeper.
JOHN M. BABCOCK, Glover.

I hereby certify that I purchased of Mr P. Stephenson a pair of boots made from a deacon skin tanned by his process, which I wore constantly for 1½ years, wearing out three pair of taps. I regard the process a perfect success.

G. L. ARNOLD.

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